AMERICAN FARMER.

RURAL ECONOMY, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, PRICES CURRENT.

" O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
" Agricolas." . . . VIRG.

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AGRICULTURE.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

Agricultural Society

OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, IN DELAWARE.

S. H. BLACK'S MEMOIR.

[*Concluded from Vol. II, page* 43.]

The third method of preparing compost is in every respect similar to the second, except that no green vegetables are placed in the bed. The manure of the stable, or yard, is piled together upon ground previously ploughed, and covered with common earth as before-mentioned: and thus allowed to rot by fermentation.

The *quality* of manure may in this way be well improved: and even the *quantity* of it considerably augmented: and should never be neglected where the mixt compost cannot, or will not be attended to.

A fourth method of preparing compost may be mentioned, though not approved of. This consists in mixing a certain proportion of *lime* with yard or stable manure; and covering the whole for a time with earth. No good purpose is obtained by this; more than by the method last mentioned. The lime here has no beneficial effect upon the manure, nor upon the earth used in composting; except indeed it be, that small quantities of clay surcharged in this way with lime, may when removed to an adjoining field give out again certain proportions of the alkali of the lime to earth that has been less impregnated with it before. But this can be much better accomplished by laying the lime at once upon the land, and adding afterwards the compost when found convenient. Lime added to beds of compost, I feel certain, cannot be useful, either in assisting the process of fermentation; in absorbing any active principle from the manure, or in giving out to it, or to the earth contained in the bed, any property other than it would do, if applied directly to the ground. And from an errour in the quantity of lime used in this way, much evil may arise. Less than fifty bushels of good lime to an acre of land, however poor, will not be found to answer any important purpose. And when this substance has been added to beds of compost, and afterwards spread upon land, there has, I imagine, seldom been more than twelve, or at most fifteen bushels of it apportioned to each acre. It thus becomes nearly, if not totally useless. Such management, moreover, tends to discourage the experimentor, and is too apt to make him believe that lime will not under any circumstances be useful to his land.

In the preparation of all manures by composting, the one point most essential to be attended to, and which is yet the most shamefully neglected; is to keep the beds carefully from being trod upon by either man or beast. I have generally observed these compost beds made in lanes, or yards, where stock of every kind had free access to, and were constantly treading over them. Thus counteracting the most important advantages expected from this process. As through the apertures, or holes made by the feet of cattle in these beds, will pass off, and escape in the form of gas, or air, the active properties of the manure disengaged during the fermentation; and which ought to be absorbed, and retained by the earth on the top; and which in fact, had been placed there principally for this very purpose. This gas may after a shower of rain, or in the morning after a dew, or frost, be seen to arise from these apertures, like smoke from chimneys. It will even make its way through the earth which covers the beds, if this be too thin laid on. If it be too thick, on the contrary, to admit some degree of moisture to penetrate it, the expected process of fermentation will be much retarded, if not totally suspended. It seems therefore, in order to avoid both these evils, which are alike injurious, necessary to observe a precise thickness in the coverings of compost beds. And, as before remarked, the depth of about six, or perhaps eight inches if there be much wet weather, is best calculated for both these purposes. When this top covering of earth has been too thick to admit the moisture necessary for fermentation, it has been found necessary to break up the beds, by ploughing through them. This practice, is however, not only troublesome, but highly injurious, and may always be avoided by a judicious management in making the beds at first.

Although barn-yard and stable manure is admitted by all farmers without I believe, any single exception, to be immensely important in the improvement of land, and to afford immediate advantage to the crops where it has been applied. And although most of our agriculturists depend in fact upon this *alone* as a means of increasing the growth of their grass, their grain, and their garden stuffs: yet it is strange to see how little pains are taken to obtain information in relation to the means best calculated to increase the quantity, or add to the quality of this substance. A strange infatuation, or a deliterious apathy indeed seems to have seized upon the minds of our farmers, with but few, very few honourable exertions. Nine-tenths of the agriculturists of this country, and many of these, too, calling themselves, and called by others *good farmers*; suffer the manure made in their barn yards during the winter, together with what may be thrown from their stables from time to time, either to have its whole essence drained off, and pass into some neighbouring stream, or useless low ground, from the careless, or ignorant structure of their yards; or what is equally bad, to evaporate, and pass into the air as fast as the mass accumulates, for want of being properly collected together, and secured by covering. Although by such management the *bulk* of manure, or what is termed manure, may not be lessened, yet, by the time the farmer is ready to remove it to his field, there remains little else but a useless, lifeless residium of vegetable matter.

The most advisable plan, as has already been said, to dispose to the best advantage, of stable and yard manure, is to collect and mix it with green vegetables in proper portions, in beds for compost, as fast as it is made: or at short intervals, never allowing it to remain long, in the spring, summer, or fall seasons exposed to the action of air or weather. I think where a live stock is fed, sufficient to make one hundred cart loads of manure in one year, by the ordinary method of exposure in the barn yard; if one hand, and that perhaps a boy, with one horse, and a cart, kept constantly, from the month of May, to November, collecting green vegetables, and mixing with the manure of this same stock, in beds of compost, five hundred loads might be made of a quality far superiour.

If however, this plan cannot, or will not be adopted, the substitute perhaps would be, to construct a barn yard of a size proportionate to the live stock kept, having in its centre a reservoir, and giving to the whole yard a gradual slope from its edges to this centre; and further improved by walling with stone entirely round, and about one, or two feet above ground. Here the manure of the winter might be kept, at least from running off in a liquid form; and commencing in the spring, and continuing throughout the mild weather, green vegetable matter, all old and useless straw, husks, fodder, and hay, some of which is frequently found in the spring unfit for other uses, together with a proper proportion of common clay, or rich earth from old buildings, or fence rows, might be added: and in the fall, the whole might be removed, and carefully covered in some convenient place, ready for the *next year's* crop. Commencing again with a clean yard the same course as before.

A very little additional labour indeed to the farmer, would give him all the advantages of this plan. If he did not think proper to keep an extra hand to conduct this work, he could do it to a considerable extent, with his ordinary labourers, at leisure times through the season. Such times frequently occur, where farming is conducted with any thing like the force of hands, and stock, which ought to be in use; by properly economising time, and bestowing strict attention on this subject, every farmer ought to be enabled, for every load of half made manure, which he has by his present careless mode, now for use; to have five loads, each one of which, would be worth two of the former.

If then my opinions here be correct, and that they are; I think experience will fully testify, a farmer, who now by the slovenly, and careless method generally in practice, makes, and scatters promiscuously over the poorest spots of a fifty or sixty acre field, one hundred cart loads of bad manure, might with certainty and ease to himself, increase this *quantity* to five hundred loads; and so improve the *quality* as to render quantity equal to twice the same amount of ordinary manure; or in effect, giving him ten times as much real manure as he was in the habit of using before.

And if additionally, the farmer could be prevailed upon to subdivide his unwieldly fields, so that not more than twenty, or less perhaps than ten acres should remain to each, having at least, six of these, and cultivating grass for the scythe, upon a full proportion of this annually; laying down lime, in the proportions, and for the time before recommended, placing the whole of his manure upon the same field for one season: aided by deep ploughing, as his soil increases, until he reaches the full depth of twelve inches, and the result we have contemplated, will be as certain, as that the sun shines at noon day: or as that all living must die.

And finally, I think myself warranted in the conclusion. First, That from the situation of our land generally, in this country, at the present time, when cultivated by the owner according to the prevailing mode, it nets him clear of taxes, repairs, and labour nothing: and is not improving in quality, or fairly advancing in price. And when it is cultivated by tenants, themselves, their families, and stock must be deprived of a portion of what is justly due them, or the landlords must lose their rents. And where rents are obtained by pressing as it were the vital blood from the occupants, more is lost in the destruction, and wreck of the property, than is gained by the proprietor in money, or in produce; and consequently, that, neither landlords or tenants gain any thing; nor ever will, so long as affairs remain as they are at present. Every cultivator of a poor soil on lease, being in fact, but a fashionable day labourer; and every owner of such land, if his only resource, no more than a splendid pauper.

Secondly. That a very large proportion indeed of the prevailing wretchedness, disease and distress as well as the unhappy degeneracy of morals in society, may be fairly traced to the poverty of our land

as their source. And that, to sap the foundation of these gigantic evils in our country, and to prevent them from stalking abroad in open day, it would be well for all votaries at the shrine of humanity—for physicians and clergymen of science, who are labouring, each in his professional way, to stem the torrent of evils which are hourly escaping from this Pandora's box, to devote some part of their time, attention, and talents, to the cultivation and improvement of the soil. Nor would the noisy politician, or the real statesman, be the one more likely to mispend his time; or the other less apt to receive the gratitude of his country, if found enrolled amongst the successful improvers, and cultivators of her soil. Adding to precept, their example; thereby encouraging others to forsake their habits of indolent pride, and aristocratic arrogance, alike dishonourable to themselves, and dangerous to their government. And to become peaceful, truly independent, ornamental and useful members of society.

And, Thirdly, That it is possible to adopt, and to practice upon such a plan, as will in a very few years totally change our arable land; without additional labour in its cultivation, which shall not be paid for a hundred fold, and without expense unrefunded to the ample satisfaction of the improver; from a state of the most abject poverty, to a first rate soil in point of quality. From being a useless burden upon the hands of the proprietor, to a beautiful, permanent, and highly productive estate; giving wealth to the owner—the means of living to the labourer—business to the mechanic—food to the manufacturer—trade to the merchant—revenue to the government—comfort to the pauper—health to the people—morals to the neighbourhood—a tenfold population to the community, and safety to the country.*

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* When the remarks contained in the preceding essay were written, it was by no means thought of, or expected by the author, that they would ever meet the public eye in a printed form. Obscurity, the result of hasty and careless arrangement is found in many places through the essay, and in many more, grammatical inaccuracies will be noticed. The subject of "The intrinsic value of arable land," was proposed late in the month of August, and in November following, these remarks were read before the society: and during that time the author had very little leisure from his professional duties, or time to arrange his sentiments on the subject; nor was he very careful in useing the little time he had; as he intended in obedience to the resolution of the society, to read the paper *himself*, and expected to be able personally to explain any parts of it that might by any member be required.

A vote of the society, however, for printing this essay in their volume of transactions, is likely to give it an unexpected destination. The author, since that period, has been able to give it no correction whatever, except the addition of a few notes: and finds himself compelled to give it up to public examination "with all its imperfections on its head."

To those who read with an honest and laudable desire of extending their knowledge in the science of agriculture, and the improvement of land, he hopes some ideas may have been suggested which may prove useful. To those who peruse the essay from motives of mere curiosity, or with a view to criticise its faults, he would offer an idea well expressed by Mr. Pope.

"Who e'er expects a faultless piece to see,
Expects what ne'er was, is, nor e'er will be;
In every work regard the writer's end,
Since none can compass more than they intend."

APPENDIX.

THE RESULT OF SOME EXPERIMENTS WITH LIME, &c. &c. &c.

In October 1815, I took from an old worn out field, three lots, each containing three acres of land. In the farm from which these lots were detached, there is 120 acres of arable land, and 110 of woodland. And the whole had been rented for many years, at an annual rent of $133 33; and several tenants had left the property, supposing this rent too high. At this rate however, allowing nothing for taxes, or repairs; and allowing, as was the case, the farm to be tilled in four fields, one of which was constantly in oats, the real worth was about *nine dollars per acre;* or for the arable land alone, about $18 per acre. I purchased this farm in 1809, at $9 25 per acre, at vendue.

Upon lot, No. 1, I put one hundred and fifty bushels of lime, partly stone, and partly shell lime. Allowing the whole, however, at the price of stone lime, for which I paid $40 per hundred, delivered on the ground, the cost was $60. This lime was immediately spread, and flushed in about four inches deep. And upon ground, which had never within the memory of any man in the neighbourhood, yielded more than five bushels of wheat, or ten of corn, or twelve of oats in one season.

I sowed on this lot immediately, and without one particle of manure, smoth wheat, and the following March, red clover, and timothy seed.

At harvest, I cut twenty-nine and a half bushels of wheat, weighing 62 pounds each bushel; and pastured the ground until winter. The following Spring, I sowed 4 bushels of plaster of Paris; and in July 1817, took off one ton and a half of hay, and in September, at a second cutting, about one bushel of clover seed; and again pastured until winter. In the Spring of 1818, sowed 4 bushels of plaster, and at harvest cut 3 tons of hay at the first crop, and the last of August, a second crop of one ton, and upwards, and again pastured until Fall.

The result in this instance, has been:—

Ground, to cash & labor, Dr		Cash Dr. to land	
150 b. of lime at 40 00	$60 00	29½b. wheat 62lb. at $2	$61 00
Spreading do.	1 00	5½ tons hay in 2 years $20	110 00
Grass seed	6 00	Pasture 3 Falls, say	9 00
Gypsum 2 yrs. 8b. at 60 cents	4 80	1 bushel clover seed	10 00
Sowing plaster & grass	1 00		$190 00
Int. on lime purchase for 3 yrs.	10 80		178 60
Allow one half the produce for seed and cultivation.	95 00	Years 3)	11 40
		Acres 3)	3 80
	$178 60		1 26

All expense arising from the improvement of this lot, has thus been fairly paid for; and a balance left about equal to the former rent. And the ground is now, by its produce, worth a rent of $10 50 per acre, annually; or a capital of $175 00 each acre, on a sale.

No. 2, A lot of three acres taken from the same field as No. 1, was limed at the same time, and rate; and sowed down on the lime with timothy seed, and the following spring, 1816, with red clover. No manure whatever having been used. At harvest, the same year cut about one and a half tons of hay; and pastured until winter. Spring of 1817, sowed 4 bushels of plaster; and the last of July cut 3 tons of hay; and pastured until Fall. Spring of 1818, plastered as before; and in July cut 3 tons of hay. No second crop, except a little for seed was taken from this lot, but was pastured until Fall. This course, with grass and pasture alone, gives the following result:

Land to cash & labour, Dr.		Cash to land Dr.	
150 b. of lime at 40 cents	$60 00	7½ tons of hay at $20	$150 00
Interest 3 years	10 80	Pasture for 3 seasons, say	9 00
Spreading lime	1 00		2)159 00
	$71 80		79 50
Allow 1 half produce for seed & Cultivation.	79 50		151 30
	151 30		7 70

Even by this experiment, where no grain has been received, yet the hay and pasture alone, will fully pay the improvement, and leaves 7 70 for three years rent for 3 acres; or 2 50 for 3 years, or 85 cents per acre annually, which is nearly the original rent. If this ground should be continued in grass alone, it would be worth about $140 per acre; or a capital that would nett that interest. Nothing however, is here calculated for repairs, wood, or contingencies.

No. 3. A lot of 3 acres, taken from the same field as 1 and 2, at the same time, was with them limed, and in the same way. Upon this lot in the Spring of 1816, I planted corn and potatoes in alternate rows. With the potatoes was used a small quantity of bad manure, the whole amounting to about eighty one horse cart loads. The whole was tilled during the season as corn is generally worked. This was a remarkable season, there being frost nearly the whole year. Very little corn indeed was raised any where in the middle States. My crop was however, thirty five bushels, and of potatoes 280 bushels. In the fall when the stalks were removed, this lot was sowed down in wheat and the succeeding spring with grass seed. At harvest, I took off, though a bad season, 28 bushels of wheat weighing 62½ lbs. per bushel, and pastured until Fall. The next spring 1818, plastered four bushels on the lot, and in July cut 3½ tons of hay, and in September as much clover as I calculate will make one bushel of seed. This plan gives the following result:

Land to cash & labour, Dr.			Cash to land, Dr.	
150 b. of lime at $40	$60 00		Corn 35 b. 75 cts	$26 25
Interest 3 years	10 80		Potatoes 280 40	112 00
Spreading lime	1 00		3½ tons hay $20	70 00
80 loads bad manure, say	40 00		Pasture 2 seasons	6 00
	111 80		Clover seed 1 b.	10 00
				224 25
Allow for seed & labour one half	141 62		29½ b. wheat 62lb at $2	59 00
	253 42			283 25
				253 42
				29 83

By this course of crops, the expense of improvement has also been paid, and three times the usual rent obtained. The land too by this course of crops would nett the owner the interest of more than 250 dollars per acre, annually.

No. 4. A lot of 3 acres taken from the same field as 1, 2, and 3, I broke up about 4 inches deep the Fall of 1816: and in the Spring of 1817, flushed again, and struck out in furrows four feet apart. These 3 were planted in corn and potatoes alternately; and manure, though of a bad quality, was used in planting both. The whole amount 200 one horse cart loads. The produce was 35 bushels of corn, and 275 of potatoes. In the Fall sowed with wheat, and at harvest 1818, cut 27 bushels; grass seed having been previously sowed.

No. 5. A lot of 3 acres from the same field, was put in buck-wheat without manure in 1817, from which obtained 18 bushels. Spring of 1818, flushed, and put over the whole ground 100 small one horse cart loads of raw manure, and planted in corn, rows in parallel lines, four feet apart; and 2 grains every space of 2 feet, giving thus to the ground double the usual seed: and in the Fall obtained sixty bushels of corn; put out 50 loads of manure, flushed and sowed in wheat.

No. 6. A lot of 3 acres from the same field, I divided Spring of 1818; and on one moiety planted potatoes in rows of 4 feet apart, with manure of an inferior quality, and in whole 100 small loads, and received from this one and a half acres, two hundred bushels of potatoes; flushed down, and sowed with wheat.

No. 7. A lot of two acres new ground, flushed twice, and sowed with buck-wheat and turnips; and had in produce, 47 bushels. Turnips 15 bushels.

First limeing, 50 bushels per acre.

Original state.			Improved state.		
Corn, 10 b. at 75 cts.		$7 50	Corn, 15b at 75 cts		$11 25
			Potatoes 50	40	20 00
Oats 15	50	7 50	Oats 25	50	12 50
Wheat 5	2 00	10 00	Wheat 10	2 00	20 00
			Hay 1 ton		20 00
			Pasture for 3 months		3 00
		25 00			86 75
Additional expenses, say		0 50	Original crops for 4 years		25 00
Spreading lime			Lime 50 b. at 40 cts		20 00
Planting Potatoes and seed		3 00	Int. on money 4 years		4 80
Raising ditto		2 00	Additional expense		11 00
Grass seed & sowing		2 00			60 80
Plaster of Paris		50			$25 95
Cutting & getting in hay		3 00			
		$11 00			

Second course of lime, 10 bushels per acre.

First improved stage.			Second improved stage.		
Corn 15 b at 75 cts		$11 25	Corn 30 b at 75 cts		$22 50
Potatoes 50	50	20 00	Potatoes 100	40	40 00
Oats 25	50	12 50	Oats 50	50	25 00
Wheat 10	2 00	20 00	Wheat 20	2 00	40 00
Hay 1 ton		20 00	Hay 1½ tons		30 00
Pasture for 3 months		3 00	Pasture 3 months		6 00
		86 75			163 50
Third stage of improvement, medium crops.			First improved crop		86 75
Corn 55 b. at 50 cts.		141 25			
Potatoes 100	40	40 00	Lime 100 b. at 40 cts.		40 00
Oats 65	50	32 50	Interest 4 yrs		9 60
Wheat 30	2 00	60 00	Say for additional labour		15 65
Hay 1½ tons		30 00			152 00
Pasture		6 00			
		209 75			$11 50
Allow for additional labour, say		35 00			
		174 75			
Nett gain first year		25 25			
Do. second year		11 50			
		$212 20			

Resolved, That the committee of examiners procure a piece of plate, with such emblems thereon as they shall deem proper, and present the same to Samuel H. Black, for the Essay written by him on the intrinsic value of arable land.

Resolved, That the committee of correspondence collect all such native fossils, earths, and substances proper for manure, or deemed so to be; and cause or procure the same to be analysed, and report to the society the result. Also to procure experiments to be made by careful agriculturists of any such fossils, earths or substances, and to promote in every practicable way, experiment for the discovery of native substances, either known or presumed to be manure, or auxiliaries in fertilising land, and report to the society from time to time such discovery.

Archibald Alexander, a member of the society, made a communication in relation to the culture of turnips on the farm of Peter Bauduy, whereby it appeared that there was raised on one acre of ground, four hundred and ninety-two bushels. The crop was planted in the first week in August; the rows two feet apart, drilled in from six to eight inches distance, ploughed and harrowed once; the land loomy and well manured before planting.

The Society adjourned to meet in February next.

FEBRUARY, 4th, 1819.

The following members of the society met according to adjournment: to wit.

David Stewart, *President.*

John Crow, *Recording Secretary.*

Andrew Gray,	John Sellars,
Thomas Riley,	John M'Crone,
Thomas Mendenhall,	James Smith,
Archibald Alexander,	Hugh Gemmill.

There not being a quorum, the members adjourned to the first Monday in May next.

RICHES,

NOT THE TRUE SOURCE OF HAPPINESS.

With the idea of superior wealth, is almost universally associated that of superior happiness; hence the craving insatiable desire of riches, yet nothing is more fallacious, nor is any source of delusion more fruitful of misery and crime. He therefore, who undeceives the mind, and breaks the chain of this erroneous association, renders a great moral benefit to mankind; by teaching them to rest their hopes and desires on some more solid foundation—to estimate wealth as of less importance than character, and to regard the judicious employment of time, as the most certain means of acquiring the greatest possible sum of human happiness.

Godwin's Allegory of St. Leon, is the most beautiful illustration of the emptiness of riches, as the means of happiness, we have ever read; it also presents the most perfect model of female excellence in the character of Margeurite, and the most revolting heart sickening picture of the dreadful effects of *gaming*.—In our hearts, we could wish that every young man in America, would contemplate that picture, whenever he feels inclined to indulge the most desolating of all propensities—that for the gaming table—But here again comes in the principle of association, and puts the stamp of infidelity on every thing, however good, from the pen of the author of "Political Justice."

Struck with the force of the following chapter on the employment of time, and the independence of happiness on riches; we give it, unconnected with the name of the eloquent author, that it may be read without prejudice.

Edit. Am. Far.

Of what constitutes the happiness of individuals. Of the basis on which we should found national felicity necessarily composed of the felicity of all the individuals.

CHAPTER I.

WHETHER MEN, IN THE STATE OF SOCIETY, CAN BE ALL EQUALLY HAPPY.

There is no society in which all the members can be equally rich and powerful. Is there any in which they can be equally happy? It is that we are to examine.

Sagacious laws may without doubt produce the prodigy of universal felicity. When every citizen has some property, is in a certain degree of ease, and can, by seven or eight hours labour, abundantly supply his own wants, and those of his family; they are then all as happy as they can be.

To prove this truth, let us consider in what the happiness of an individual consists. This preliminary knowledge is the sole basis on which we can establish the national felicity.

A nation is the assemblage of all the inhabitants of a country, and the public happiness is composed of that of all the individuals. Now what is it constitutes the happiness of an individual? Perhaps it is still unknown, and men have not sufficiently employed themselves in the examination of a question, which however may throw the greatest lights on the several parts of administration.

If we ask the majority of mankind, they will say, that to be equally happy, all should be equally rich and powerful. Nothing more false than this assertion. In fact, if life be nothing more than an aggregate of an infinity of separate instants, all men would be equally happy, if they could all fill up those instants in a manner equally agreeable. Is that to be done in different situations? Is it possible to colour all the moments of human life with the same tint of felicity? To resolve this question, let us see in what different occupations the several parts of the day are necessarily consumed.

CHAPTER II.

Of the employment of time.

Men hunger and thirst; they require to lie with their wives, to sleep, &c. Of the twenty-four hours of the day, they employ ten or twelve in providing for these several wants. As soon as they are gratified, from the dealer in rabbits skins, to the monarch, all are equally happy.

It is in vain to say that the table of wealth is more delicate than that of mediocrity. When the labourer is well fed, he is content. The different cookery of different people proves, as I have already said, that good cheer is that to which we have been accustomed.*

There are then ten or twelve hours in the day, in which all men able to procure the necessaries of life may be equally happy. With regard to the ten or twelve remaining hours, that is to say, those that separate† a rising want from one that is gratified, who can doubt that men do not then enjoy the same felicity, if they commonly make the same use of them, and if all devote them to labour, that is, in the acquisition of money sufficient to supply their wants? Now the postilion who rides, the carter who drives, and the clerk who engrosses, all in their several ranks propose the same end; they must therefore, in this sense, employ their time in the same manner.

But, it will be said, is it the same with the opulent idler? His riches furnish him, without labour, with all he wants. I allow it. But is he therefore more happy? No. Nature does not multiply in his favour the wants of hunger, love, &c. But does not the opulent man fill up in a manner more agreeable the interval that separates a gratified want from one that is rising? I doubt it.‡

The artisan is doubtless subject to labour,

* This saying brings to my mind that of a French cook, He was in England, where he saw every thing dressed with butter sauce. What! says he, in this country where they count a hundred different religions, have they only one sauce for all their meats? France for me; there we have only one religion, but in return there is no meat that we do not eat with a hundred different sorts of sauce.

†Hear Bethel's sermons, one not versed in schools,
But strong in sense and wise without the rules.
Go work, hunt, exercise, (he thus began,)
Then scorn a homely dinner if you can;
If their plain bread and milk will do the feat,
The pleasure lies in you, and not the meat.
Pope's Imitation of Horace.

‡ It is in fact, on the more or less happy employment of these ten or twelve hours, that principally depend the happiness or misery of the greatest part of mankind.

and so is the idle opulent to discontent; and which of these two evils is the greatest?

If labour be generally regarded as an evil, it is because in most governments the necessaries of life are not to be had without excessive labour; from whence the very idea of labour constantly excites that of pain.

Labour, however, is not pain in itself. Habit renders it easy; and when it is pursued without remarkable fatigue, it is in itself an advantage.—How many artisans are there who when rich still continue their occupation, and quit them not without regret, when age obliges them to it. There is nothing that habit does not render agreeable.

In the exercise of their employments, their professions, their talents, the magistrate who judges, the smith who forges, and the messenger who runs, the poet and musician who compose, all taste nearly the same pleasure, and in their several occupations equally find means to avoid that natural evil discontent.

The busy man is the happy man. To prove this, I distinguish two sorts of pleasures. The one are *the pleasures of the senses.* These are founded on corporeal wants, are enjoyed by all conditions of men, and at the time of enjoyment all are equally happy. But these pleasures are of short duration.

The others are *the pleasures of expectation.* Among these I reckon all the means of procuring corporeal pleasures; these means are by expectation always converted into real pleasures. When a joiner takes up his plane, what does he experience? All the pleasures of expectation annexed to the payment for his work. Now these pleasures are not experienced by the opulent man, whose finds in his money, without labour, an exchange for all the objects of his desires. He has nothing to do to procure them, and is so much the more subject to discontent. He is therefore always uneasy, always in motion, continually rolling about in his carriage, like the squirrel in his cage, to get rid of his disgust.

To be happy, the idle opulent is forced to wait, till nature excites in him some fresh desire. It is therefore the disgust of idleness, that in him fills up the interval between a gratified and a rising want. But in the artisan it is labour, which affording him the means of providing for his wants and his amusements, becomes thereby agreeable.

The wealthy idler experiences a thousand instances of discontent, while the labouring man enjoys the continual pleasure of fresh expectations.

Labour, when it is moderate, is in general the most happy method of employing our time, when we have no want to gratify, and do not enjoy any of the pleasures of the senses, of all others doubtless the most poignant, and least durable.

How many agreeable sensations are unknown to him whom no want obliges to think! Do my immense riches secure me all the pleasures that the poor desire but cannot obtain without much labour? I give myself up to indolence. I wait as I just now said with impatience, till nature shall awake in me some new desire; and while I wait, am discontented and unhappy. It is not so with the man of business. When the idea of labour and of the money with which it is requited, are associated in the memory with the idea of happiness, the labour itself becomes a pleasure. Each stroke of the axe brings to the workman's mind the pleasure that the money he is to receive for his day's labour will procure him.

In general, every useful occupation fills up, in the most agreeable manner, the interval that separates a gratified from a rising want; that is, the ten or twelve hours of the day, when we most envy the indolence of the rich, and think they enjoy superior happiness.

The pleasure with which the carter puts his team to the cart, and the tradesman opens his chest, and his journal, is a proof of this truth.

Employment gives pleasures to every moment, but is unknown to the great and idle opulent.—The measure of our wealth whatever prejudice may think, is not therefore the measure of our happiness. Consequently, in every condition, where, as I have said, a man can, by moderate labour, provide for all his wants, in above indigence, and not exposed to the discontent of the idly rich, and he is nearly as happy as he can be.

Men, therefore, without being, equal in riches and power, may be equal in happiness. Whence comes it, then, that kingdoms are peopled with none but the unfortunate?

To restore the lustre of Gold or Silver Lace when tarnished.

When gold or silver lace happens to be tarnished, the best liquor that can be used for restoring its lustre, is spirits of wine. It should be warmed before it is applied to the tarnished spot. This application will preserve the colour of the silk or embroidery.

A friend has put into our hands a Pamplet, of which the reader may form some idea from the title page, and a few extracts which follow. It seems to have been written with the frankness and confidence of an honest, genuine, old fashioned experienced sportsman: and, as it contains many directions for the cure and management of horses and dogs, we shall occasionally give farther specimens of it.—

TITLE PAGE.

COLONEL GEORGE HANGER,

TO ALL SPORTSMEN, AND PARTICULARLY

Farmers and Gamekeepers.

Above Thirty Year's Practice in Horses and dogs, how to feed and take care of them, and also to cure them of all common disorders.—Effectually to allure and catch *all* Vermin.

THE RAT-CATCHING SECRET.

TO CATCH EVERY RAT ON THE PREMISES ALIVE, WITHOUT USING POISON.

To breed and feed Pheasants, and cure their disorders. On Fowling Pieces, Rifle-Guns, and muskets:—On boring Barrels, and the construction of Breech-Pins:—Remarks on Rifle shooting, recommended to the attention of all riflemen, and particularly to Offiners who have seen active Service in a rifle Corps.—On the Race of Pointers and setters.—How to keep all Arms loaded for *two or three years*, so as to fire *more sure*, than if fresh loaded—Method of preventing Partridges being taken at night by Dragnets, when the Gamekeepers are asleep:—To prevent Pheasants being destroyed by night-shooters or Poachers by day;—To catch whole flocks of Wood pigeons in hard weather, and *all* Water-fowl in any weather:—To approach a Red Dear, in the Highland of Scotland, within thirty or forty yards. of Running Horses—training and breeding young Colts.—Cure for Bullocks and Cows Swelled from eating Clover.—Cure for the Scurvey.—To shoot Wild-fowl. Pewits, Golden Plover, Wild Geese, and Bustards by night.—Remarks on the Rifle-Bench which Gunmakers use; their secrecy and folly in that respect truly laughable.—To save the life of a Dog, when it has taken poison.—With several valuable Family Receipts.

Respecting the feeding of Dogs.

Respecting feeding dogs: all sportsmen know that dogs must have flesh about half boiled, the broth of which should be well thickened, by boiling it with oatmeal, or barley-meal: oatmeal is certainly the best, but it is not generally speaking to be had, in travelling about. I find provided I can about twice a week, give my dogs a good meal of horse flesh, half boiled that household bread,* with *only skimmed* milk boiled, will do very well for them on the other days.

Of Purging Dogs.

Respecting purging dogs: THE COMMON ALOETIC HORSE BALLS, SOLD BY MOST CHEMISTS, IS CERTAINLY THE BEST PHYSIC: for no animal is more billious than a dog; and aloetic physic, in that respect, is the best. Three drachms is a proper dose for a full-grown pointer; but, as a dog will sometimes throw it up, instead of giving him three drachms at one dose every other day, until you have given three doses, I advise you to give him only one drachm every day, for nine days following: this will cleanse him will. However, I generally have given my dogs ONE DRACHM AND A HALF OF JALAP MIXED, MIXED UP INTO A BALL WITH SYRUP OR BUCKTHORN; three doses, stopping one day between each dose; and I find this cleanses them very well.

Of powdered Glass.

When a dog looks unkindly in his coat, though he has been physicked, give him THREE DOSES OF POWDERED GLASS, as much as will lie heaped up on a shilling to each dose. This will make his coat very fine, and he will look well in his skin; besides it is a very great cleanser. The powdered glass must not be made of the green glass bottles, but from broken decanters and wine-glasses, powdered and ground in an iron mortar, then sifted through a fine muslin sieve.

A surprising efficacious Gargle for a Sore Throat.

The following gargle for sore throats, I have seen often tried with surprising effect: TAKE A LARGE HANDFUL OF RED SAGE, (not the common garden sage,) BOIL IT IN ONE QUART OF THE BEST WHITE-WINE VINEGAR, TO NEAR A PINT, THEN SWEETEN IT WELL WITH HONEY. You may if you please add two *small* wine-glasses of port wine. A person of my acquaintance had a fever and a most violent sore throat, so bad that he could scarcely swallow spoon-meat; the apothecary had prescribed a gargle for four days which had done no good:—he used the above, and in twelve hours, was cured. *I have tried this often.*

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* What is more nourishing than bread? Is it not justly called the staff of life?

How to treat dry, hard, and brittle Feet.

To ease pain in a horse's foot or to make a dry, hard, brittle, or contracted foot supple and expand, I know nothing equal to boiled linseed, applied warm the foot.

Of Wounds in the Feet.

When the foot be wounded by picking up a nail, cut by glass, or by some other accident, in which case gravel may have got into the foot, it will be necessary to apply a common poultice with Vinice turpentine, to draw the gravel out.

Never grease Horses' Hoofs, but dab them with chamberlie.

Never on any account grease a horse's hoof, which all-wise John Grooms do, as they say, to supple it and keep it from cracking; grease has a contrary effect. Take your horses out from the clean straw and dab their hoofs well, morning and evening, with stale chamberlie.

Different effects of Chamberlie and Grease on Horses' Hoofs.

Take a dry hoof of a horse, cut it in half, steep one half for several days in a pot of chamberlie, and the other in a pot of grease; take them out, wash them both clean, and lay them aside. In a short time you will find the one steeped in chamberlie tough, genial, and pliant, the other steeped in grease will be hard and brittle: this has been tried. You may anoint the coronet of the foot with a little fresh grease, but no other part of the foot.

Of Splints, how to treat them.

Provided a splint lies on the bone of the leg, so as not to impede the action of the sinew, I recommend, by all means, to let it alone, and do nothing to it; but, if it lies near the sinew, it must be taken away. The best method I am acquainted with, is to rub it with a round stick, till it feels somewhat soft, then prick it in many places with a bodkin or packing-needle, moderately hot; be sure to make two or three holes quite at the bottom. A gentle blister will then reduce it.

Of Spavins and Ring-Bones.

With spavins and ring-bones I will have nothing to do. Send for a skilful veterinary surgeon. It requires skill and practice to operate on the vein in blood-spavins, and I believe bone-spavins, generally incurable: at least the horse will not have the free use again of his joint; and ring-bones are very bad maladies.

Of Corns.

Corns should be clean cut out, and a wide *wash* extended from the shoe, in the form of three thirds of a circle, and about two inches broad, over the part where the corn was, to guard it from sharp stones, gravel, &c. I do not approve of a bar shoe, it confines the dirt in the foot too much.

Of Running Thrushes.

It is dangerous to attempt to dry up running thrushes, unless the horse be put under a course of strong physic; for, if, by sharp washes alone, you attempt to dry them up, the disorder frequently flies to the eyes, when for a time, you nearly blind the horse. I look on running thrushes as a discharge of nature, much the same as sweaty feet in man; dry them up, and I amagine the disease will fly to some other part of his body. I am certain it always will in a horse. The only safe method of treating them is, to *wash them constantly with stale chamberlie.* I would also particularly recommend *giving a few of the nitre and sulphur balls,* provided the thrushes run abundantly, and smell very fœtid.

Of Lameness in the shoulder: infallibly how to distinguish it from Lameness below.

A horse cannot easily be lamed in the shoulder, except from a fall, a blow or from running against some hard substance. But wise John Grooms and the farrier, provided they know not where the lameness really lies, swear the horse is lame in the shoulder, whereas the lameness is in their heads, and not in the horse's shoulder.

I will give you an infallible method to know whether a horse be lame or not in the shoulder. When you trot the horse, if he be lame in the shoulder, the muscles are affected, so as to prevent his extending that leg, or stepping out so far with it, as he will with the other leg, he will step considerably shorter with that leg. When the lameness lies below, he will extend the lame leg as far as the other; but, when he puts the foot to the ground, will shew lameness. If the cause of lameness be not very visible to the eye, you may rest assured it lies in the foot or fetlock joint; in this case, send for a veterinary surgeon; for, to cure it, great skill and practice is necessary, and a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the foot, and fetlock joint. I have known several horses totally spoiled by lameness in the feet; and never fit for any other use but to draw a cart or wagon, where they are forced beyond a walk.

DISCLOSURE OF AN ANTERESTING SECRET, CONNECTED WITH THE

Raising of Hedges.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Sir—I have read several useful publications in your paper, on the subject of Hedging, and wishing to encourage the raising the American Thorn for fences, I send for publication the directions of Thomas Main, gardener, in the District of Columbia, for germinating the seed of the hedge thorn, the first spring after the berries are gathered.

Mr. Main was a practical man, and it is well known that he raised large quantities of the thorn for sale.—He offered proposals for publishing a book which was to contain the secret of raising the plants the first year from the berries; but it is much to be regretted that he did not obtain subscriptions sufficient to induce him to publish.

I had several letters and a pamphlet from him—and I paid him for the secret of raising thorns the first year; but he imposed an injunction, not to permit a copy to be taken, as he then intended to publish his book. He is now dead, and as there is no probability that his book ever will be published—I think myself at liberty to send you a copy for your paper, believing that the directions he gives will be of great use in promoting hedges.

Yours, &c. &c.

J. E. HOWARD.

The seed are to be extricated from the berries, either by hand rubbing or any other means, (I commonly put them in a trough, and mash them wite a wooden pestle, taking care to proportion the strokes thereof, so as not to break the stones—and turning over the mass repeatedly during the operation, until all the berries are broken—) after which, the stones are to be washed from the pumice—put a gallon or two of the mass into a washing tub, filled with water—let it be well broken and rubbed by the hand therein—pour off the water gently—the pumice and light stones will flow over along with it, and the good seed will remain at the bottom—it will be necessary to repeat this, say ten or twelve times, until scarcely any thing remain but the clean stones. They are then to be put in a deep square box that will hold them with ease, so that the quantity of seed may not reach within some inches of the brim. The box ought to be loosely made, or a few gimblet holes bored in the bottom to permit the water to drain from the seed. It is then to be placed in some secure situation out of doors, in the coldest exposure that is convenient, and the seed in the box, being covered with some moist oak leaves or green moss, they are to remain so during the winter. Ground squirrels and mice are fond of these seed, the box ought, therefore, to be secured from these animals. It is not necessary to mix any mould with the seed, neither is it material how often or seldom, they are frozen during the winter.

At the approach of spring the seed are to be inspected every two or three days, say about the middle of March; and so soon as they feel slimy on being handled, it indicates that the shells of the stones are about to open. The weather being favourable, the ground is then to be digged and prepared for the reception of the seed. The soil most fit for this purpose, being described in the pamphlet, it is needless to repeat it here.*—So soon as the small point of the rootlet *of some of the seed* appears protruded, it is then just the time, weather permitting, to sow them. Every gardener knows that the beds ought to be about four feet wide, and that the alleys should be from 15 to 18 inches. The seed ought to be rolled in Plaster of Paris at the time of sowing, and scattered about an inch apart—half an inch of fine mould is sufficient for their covering. The plants will appear in a few days, if the weather is favourable. It is scarcely necessary to add, that to produce such fine plants, as I have had the pleasure to transmit to your address, clean and careful weeding is indispensable. It will save a whole year's trouble and time afterwards.

The process may be summed up in one short sentence, viz:—Clean the stones from the berries and keep them damp through the winter.

NURSERY FOR THE PLANTS.

The soil most fit for a nursery to the young plants of the hawthorn, is a free, rich, deep black loam, that has previously been in a cultivated state, rather inclined to moist than dry, rather situate at the bottom than the top of a height, rather on the flat summit than on the declivity of a hill, and where such a soil and situation cannot be had, that which comes nearest to this description ought to be preferred. A soil that would suit for cabbages, and a similar state of preparation as would answer well for that vegetable, will also answer for the most part of such plants as are used in hedging. It will, however, be of great advantage to have the piece of ground appropriated for this purpose,

* Wishing to give the whole pamphlet when opportunity offers—we now extract the author's description of the kind of soil best suited for a nursery. *Edit. Far.*

digged from fifteen to eighteen inches deep: if the soil will not admit of more than twelve inches in depth it may do, but less than that would be too shallow to produce fine thriving plants. If the state of the soil should render it necessary, it must be turned up rough or trenched by the spade in the beginning of winter, in order that it may be mellowed by the frost, and also that it may be clean from the remains of former productions, and work free and easy when it comes to be turned over, levelled and dressed in the spring.

A piece of ground about twenty-one yards square will be sufficient for the transplantation of ten thousand plants, set in rows about fourteen inches wide one row from another, and three inches apart from plant to plant in the row.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

THE *PROFESSION* OF

A Planter or Farmer....No. 1.

Every pursuit in human life is the more profitably, and respectably conducted by reason of its being reduced to that appropriate system of regulation and method, which constitutes it a *profession*, or specific occupation trade or calling. This is happily exemplified in the walks of the ministry of Religion—Law—Medicine—and Commerce which are pursued to a great extent by the children of the same parents, who choose, according to their inclinations, and inducements, one or the other and all of those imployments in life. So strong is this fact, that four hundred pounds have been offered, as an apprentice fee to a successful and qualified brewing house or company in one of our sea-ports to form with advantage a young manufacturer. But it has not happened that the same consideration has been given to the qualification of our young men *in the more important profession of a planter or a farmer*. This is a manifest omission of a due attention to the most considerable employment in every part of the United States. By way of *opening* to so interesting a subject, it is proposed to offer a few suggestions in this paper.

As many of the sons of our planters and farmers have the opportunity of collegiate education, it is recommended, that in the study of the Greek and Latin languages, they be taught, in part, by means of the agricultural writers in those tongues *Columella* is a good example of the Latin prose and Virgil's Georgics are an equal instance in the poetry of that language. The ideas and expressions of the two authors of those works are much more suitable to uncorrupted youth than the loose sallies to be found to often in Horace and Juvenal, and in the general strain of some of the Books of Ovid. If those ancient writers are sometimes even visionary, and not always as sound in their farming notions as modern practice and the philosophy of culture have rendered the writers of the last hundred years, those errors of the two Roman authors would be pleasant subjects of instructive notes, and correction.

In the next stage of juvenile education when a taste for reading begins to result from a few years of scholastic education, parents and guardians whose children and wards may be disposed to think of the life of an intelligent farmer or planter, should subject them to the temptation of useful and pleasant agricultural works in our own language. Dictionaries of agriculture,—travels of agricultural men,—and dictionaries of the arts and sciences, which explain many things according to improved practice and even genuine technical or scientific principles, are obvious examples. Even the most serious moral and religious books which while they instruct us in the highest duties to our God, and to our neighbour, may be used correctly to teach us to get our living in that station in life to which it may please Divine Providence to call us. A parent or a farmer or planter may teach his son from the bible, that the finest wool may be produced in the hot and arid country of the Jews, and thus correct a fear of some Americans that our southern states are too hot for sheep, and will convert its pile into hair! So we may learn of the south—that the fig, distinguished yet around Smyrna, was abundant and fruitful in Judea. So of the olive and its oil: of the grape and its wines: so of the orange: so of that modern wonder of agriculture, *the cotton plant:* so of honey and wax: and so of wheat, which many here have believed to be a production fit only for the countries north of the Carolinas. In short whatever books a youth intended for agriculture may read for amusement, scholastic, moral, religious or general instruction, a faithful and reflecting parent, guardian, or other senior superintendant may easily convert them to quicken his attention, and store his mind with facts and considerations, important to him and his country, in his future operations as a farmer and a planter.

But when the infantine and boyish days, and first juvenile years have been passed by the young disciples of landed cultivation, the system of education to planting and farming, as *a distinct, refined, honourable and important profession* ought to be pursued on principles well explained & understood in every operation. *The difference of soils*, from the blowing sands, the crackling gravels, the rotted stones* or rocks, the sandy loams, and vegetable moulds, to the strong and teeming calcareous earths, and all their various uses and improvements should be made the subjects of theoretic observation, and instructive practice.

In like manner, *the power of climate*, which gave us as examples the *capacity* for *the cane* and *the cotton*—long unused—and give us now the still more neglected vine and olive,—and perhaps may yet hold in the fruitful bosom of our mother earth the faculty of many other valuable indigenous and exotic plants,—*this power of climate* this vast hot bed of nature, should be made a topic of incessant reflection, discussion and developement, by the senior cultivators in rearing to their landed profession the rising generation, teaching their young ideas how to shoot, and pouring instruction on their opening minds.

Similar reflections occur in respect to *the tools, instruments, implements, utensils, machinery, and technical and scientific means and aids of agriculture.* The *miserable* plough of some countries, and the *feebler* instrumentality of the hoe, shovel, spade and pick-axe, compared with the labour saving machinery of the most improved plough well teamed and manned: the tardy, piddling sickle, compared with the machinery of the grain scythe, cradled and manned: the tedious operation of manual cotton picking, expelled by the rollers, and far outdone by the *Whitney* saw gin: these and other like instruments and aids of agriculture compared with many used in ancient times, more recently and even the present day,† cannot be placed in a full and intelligible manner before a pupil of agriculture, without imparting to his mind an electrical impulse, the influence of which, upon his ingenuity and energy can never cease.

The application of the productions of our farms and plantations requires all the wisdom and ingenuity of the senior cultivators, and is, of course, a subject for particular instruction to their sons and pupils. It requires skill and experience in cleaning, packing, preparing or manufacturing,‡ in usual and convenient degrees, the various productions of the vegetables and animals raised by the cultivator. In effecting these, the mechanic powers, geometrical instructions, chymical operations and other matters of technical and scientific knowledge and practice are often called for by the great landed men in a degree not required in the three professions formerly called the learned ones, nor in the business of an intelligent and respectable merchant, who trades with our antipodes.

It will not be attempted, at this moment, to press upon the public mind any other considerations in favour of the expediency of rendering *the profession of a planter or farmer* a distinct and *well defined object of regular instruction.* It will only be remarked that this paper is offered as a mere opening of the subject, and rather as the effusion of a mass of old feelings and opinions, than as the result of formal preparation and regular digestion in a case not heretofore much more methodised among our substantial and opulent male population, than the domestic knowledge and operations of our lovely females in the households of their judicious and amiable mothers.

CINCINNATUS.

* Chalky soils.

† Enlightened England yet reaps generally by the sickle, and the plough of Spain is in parts ridiculous. The hoe and spade are seldom substituted by the plough in the West Indies.

‡ As in the case of dressing flax, hemp, and silk, of hulling rice, picking and pressing cotton, grinding and boiling the sugar cane into granulated sugar, molasses and rum as in Jamaica, preserving perishable hides and skins, fabricating wines, brandies and dried fruits, the preparations of treacles and beers, and the making of cheese and butter.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

MR. SKINNER—

SIR—Several persons having suggested plans for the security of the mails, I think myself entitled to the same privilege, and beg leave to propose that an iron box or chest, be strongly fastened by straps or bolts of iron to the axle-

tree (which should be iron also) of the wagon or vehicle in which the mail is carried—and that all letters containing remittances of Bank Notes, or other current paper, should be endorsed *Cash*,—and that such enclosures or letters and none other, should be carried in the Iron Box—thus rendering the carriage much lighter than the iron wagon suggested by a correspondent in one of our papers, and the mail equally and perhaps much more secured.

A CONTRIVER.

April 11, 1820.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

WEEVILS.

Taken from an address delivered to the National Convention of France, in the year 1795, by Anthony Gorean.

Method of preserving grain from being destroyed by Weevils, and other insects.

Take of the little Centaury, worm-wood, thyme, mint, or savory leaves, and strew them on the floor where the grain is to lay, and also in the corners of the room or chest that contains the grain, and also strew them on the top of the grain which will thus be preserved for a long time, either on land or sea.

New York, May 4.

A Pear Tree, brought from Holland, and planted in the year 1647, is now in full bloom, standing in the third Avenue at the intersection of thirteenth street. This is probably the oldest fruit tree in America. About 70 years ago the branches of the tree decayed and fell off; and at that time it was supposed the tree was dying; but without any artificial means being resorted to, new shoots germinated and gradually supplied the roots of their predecessors. The tree now is in full health and vigour, and appears to be not more than 30 years old; the fruit ripens the latter part of August, has a rich succulent flavour, and has been known by the name of the spice pear. *Ev. Post.*

The New Italian Clover.

The following letters are at hand, from so many of the obliging correspondents, to whom amongst others, we sent stalks of the Italian Clover from Dr. Anderson.

New York, 7th May, 1820.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—The clover plant you sent me, arrived by the mail almost fresh, and in good order for examination. As far as I can determine, amidst the interruptions of business, it is the *Trifolium incarnatum*, figured and described by MARTIN, in his *Flora Rustica*, vol. 2, page 63—and if this is not the species, it must be one that very nearly resembles it.

I shall read with attention, Dr. Anderson's account of it, in the number you mention of the American Farmer. Every article of intelligence concerning the production of food for man and beast, is interesting—therefore new plants and new modes of culture, always deserve consideration.

Maryland has a middle station between the northern and southern frontiers of Fredonia; it contains much good land; and is besides, inhabited by cultivators, many of whom are pre-eminent in skill.

With yourself, and with them, I think the beautiful "incarnate clover," is in very good hands.

I enclose you a few paragraphs, which you may insert in your Journal, if they seem worthy. They will assist in giving character to the land we live in, and in gaining for us a just opinion, both among ourselves and foreigners.

I have the pleasure to renew the assurance of my high esteem and regard.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

Washington, May 5, 1820.

DEAR SIR—

The stalk of clover you enclosed in yours, for my inspection, is entirely new to me, provided it be a species, as I presume it is—the head and (indeed I think) the leaf materially differs from the kind I have before seen—you continually perceive in walking your fields, varieties in the red clover—but the character of the species is preserved—for example—you see in red clover the white and streaked blossom—but the form of the blossom is preserved—its leaf also is unchanged.

It will give me much pleasure to communicate with you at all times, on every thing connected with agriculture. Yours respectfully,

JAS. BARBOUR.

Anatostan Island, May 8, 1820.

DEAR SIR—I have received yours of the 14th May, and thank you for the specimen of the beautiful Trifolium it enclosed. As it is earlier than the other clovers we have, it will probably be a great acquisition for early spring soiling—but I think you are mistaken in supposing it to be the Lupinella. This I apprehend, belongs to a different family of plants—that the other is a pea, as its name seems to denote. Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of War, received a year or two ago, some of the Lupinella seed from our Consul (Mr. Appleton) at Leghorn, and distributed some of them in this vicinity—I have not seen this plant growing myself, but I shewed the clover you sent me yesterday, to a gentleman who had seen it, and he assures me it is not the same. I have exhibited your specimen to many of my agricultural friends hereabout—none had before seen any of the species, but all agree that it will be very desirable to have it propagated.

Yours, very truly,
Dear sir,
J. MASON.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.
Baltimore.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

To Agriculturists.

That valuable article, SOOT, has hitherto been too much neglected; but the time has now come, that its use is in some degree understood. Although for years past it has been used with great success in England, yet its valuable qualities have been but little known to American Agriculturists. But where experiments have been made in this country, its utility has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

By my own experience, as well as by that of others much more skilled than myself in Agriculture, it is found the best mode to preserve the Soot perfectly dry in large quantities. When the time of gardening commences, prepare your leach or large vat; then sift your Soot, and all the coarse pound fine; sift it again, and then fill your leach of vat with Soot—After this, pour in as much rain or soft water as it will hold. When your plants first come up is the time that insects commit their depredations—then draw off the ley and while the dew is on in the morning with a water-pot gently sprinkle your plants from morning to morning, till weeding time. When you are sure one half the strength of the Soot is extracted in ley, you may venture to strew the Soot lightly over the ground close to the vegetable, it will be the destroyer of the fly bug, slug, wire worm, and all kinds of insects that destroy vegetation. But this is not all, it is a most valuable manure, for it will attract the dew, and will, in its rich moisture, adhere to the soot and earth, as it does to gypsum or plaster of Paris when used in the interior of our country. Soak your wheat and corn in this ley, twenty-four hours before they are planted or sown, and when coming up strew the leach Soot gently over the ground, or apply it to the hills of corn, it will answer all the before described purposes, and will completely prevent your wheat from smutting.

It is also a defence from the birds, as the bitterness of the grain is so disgusting to their taste, they are obliged to have recourse to other methods of getting food. The writer of this article has not understood that the experiment has ever been tried to prevent the Spur growing upon Rye, but he has full confidence that it will answer the purpose, and intends trying it this spring.

AGRICOLA.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1820.

☞ This a duplicate of Number 7, vol. II.—The original contained some indecorous extracts which, if bound up, would have sullied the whole volume—whereas it is our earnest desire that the "American Farmer" shall never contain an article either immoral, in tendency, or indecent, in expression. The pamphlet from which the extracts were made, was *dog-eared* in numerous places, and thus paragraphs were taken and inserted, which were not intended for publication—as was manifest from the editorial introductory remarks. Our subscribers are desired to destroy that number filing this in its stead.

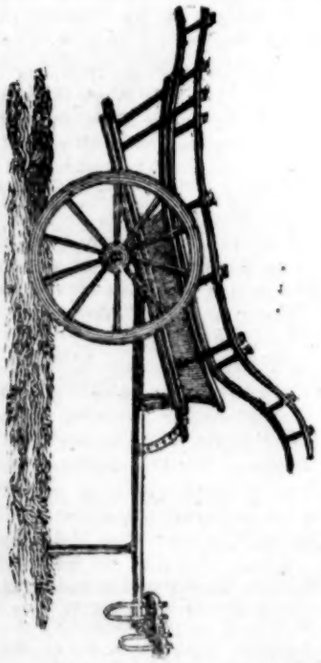
The most sincere atonement which can be made for errors, happen how they may, is not merely by verbal explanation and professions of regret, but by remedying their ill effects as far as practicable—accordingly we have caused the whole edition of No. 7 originally published to be suppressed, substituting for the offensive matter it contained that which it was intended should have been published—at an expense to the Editor of between 70 and 80 dollars.

TO KILL OR DRIVE AWAY MICE AND RATS.

Take a common dry salted herring, and have it finely picked free from bones; to a herring thus finely picked intermix intimately, as much rats-bane as will lay on the point of a small case knife, and spread this mixture in places resorted to by mice and rats, and out of the way of young or *grown* children, (of which latter there are many.) The day after this was done in the Post Office, there was several mice seen moving about the rooms in a heedless disordered state, and in three days not one was to be seen, nor

has one been seen since, say for two or three months; although, in the Editor's own room, they have been tempted by the presence of various kinds of corn, grain, seed, &c. &c.

☞ We recommend the following as a good model for an ox-cart—with a stage above the body for moving hay-blades, and other light and bulky articles. This stage to be taken off at pleasure. The contrivance in front is part of the arch of a circle, whose radius is nearly equal to its distance from the axis of the cart, and having several holes in it, through which a strong iron pin is put, to keep the body of the cart at any desired inclination with the pole—by this means adjusting the centre of gravity of the load, to the declivity of the descent, and preventing the cart from pressing on the team, by a much better and less dangerous contrivance than locking the wheels. The small chain a little back of the guage, will prevent the cart from being thrown too far back by the carelessness of the driver in adjusting it.



☞ There is a mistake in the engraving which the reader will readily detect. The body of the cart should be planked up to the hinder part—instead of being left *open*, as the figure misrepresents.

Present Prices of Country Produce in this Market.

Actual sales of WHEAT—RED, per bushel $1 3 to $1 4—CORN, white, 47 cts.—RYE, 56 cts.—OATS, 33 to 35 cts. HAY, per ton, $17—STRAW, do. $9 to $10—POTATOES, 75 cts.—FLOUR, from the wagons, $4 75—WHISKEY, from do. 31 to 32 cts.—MUTTON per lb. 6 to 8 cts. HAMS, 12 to 14 cts.—EGGS, per doz. 12½ cts.—BUTTER, 31 to 37½ cts.—FISH, per quintal, retail, $3 to $3 50—BLACK-EYE PEAS, 80 to 90 cts.—N. England BEANS, $1 to 1 12½—VEAL from 6 to 12½—BEEF, per cwt. $6 to $7, prime pieces 8 to 10 cts.—Fresh PORK, 8 to 10—London WHITE LEAD, $16—American do. $15—Boiled LINSEED OIL, $1 25—Maryland TOBACCO, a few hhds. from Anne Arundel, unfired crop, sold the present week, for $10 to $11 75—Second do. at $6, $7, and $8—Wagon TOBACCO, same as last report.—A few hhds. Rappahannock TOBACCO, sold the last week for $5 50—Richmond do. $6 75—*North Carolina* SHAD, $5 50—Other articles same as last report.

To a Lady who had sent her Lover a Kiss by Letter.

Thanks to my gentle absent friend;
A kiss, you, in your letter send,
But ah! the thrilling charm is lost,
In kisses that arrive by post.
That fruit can only tasteful be,
When gather'd melting from the tree.

POETRY.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

ODE,

Respectfully inscribed to the Officers and Seamen of the United States Navy.

BY JAMES B. SHEYS.

Ye gallants of the Ocean!
Who seize the avenging brand,
And rush with glory through the fight,
To guard Columbia's strand!
Oh! 'mid the storm of battle,
How must your bosoms glow!
The while her conq'ring stripes and stars
Proud o'er ye flash and flow!
When through the smoky thunder,
That lightning flag appears,
How beats each free-born breast with pride,
How ring the mingling cheers!
And glorious is the *bunting*
That guides ye through the fray;
It bears the streams that lead to fame—
The lights that show the way!
May it wave o'er the brave,
While those dashing billows roll;
While hope illumes the patriot's eye,
Or Valour nerves his soul!

Lo! Freedom calmly slumbers—
Her beacon pendants *furl'd*,
Bright, glitt'ring sinks her mighty sword—
Peace sweetly rules the world!
But oh! ye tested heroes,
Should tyrants come once more,
Ye, ye shall stand a living wall
Around your native shore.
The Eagle from your mountains,
Shall send his cry afar;
And every heart that glory warms,
Shall gather to the war!
Then—then shall blaze your cannon
'Till Heaven reflects their fires!
While, from your standard-circles, call
The spirits of your sires!
But like that noble Eagle,
Who spares the weaker foe,
Those hearts shall cease to burn with ire—
When mercy stays the blow!
For blood ne'er stained the *bunting*,
If pity sued to raise:
It wears the hero's dearest pledge,—
The fame of other days,
Thus 'twill wave to the brave,
While those foam-crown'd billows roll;
While hope illumes the patriot's eye,
Or Valour nerves his soul.

When lowly bows the foeman,
To home and bliss repair.
And Beauty, with unsullied flowers,
Shall braid each warrior's hair!
And then unconquer'd seamen!
The ruthless struggle o'er,
The minstrel notes shall wake for ye,
And live along the shore!
The genius of your country,
In all the charm of name,
Shall walk the waves to meet her sons,
Returning with their fame!
Oh! she shall plant that standard
At ev'ry hallow'd urn;
The holy flame that wreathes her brow,
In every heart shall burn!
How oft in fight that *bunting*
Hath been their canopy,
Your tears shall speak the while it forms
A death pall for the free!
Thus 'twill wave o'er the brave,
Where more placid billows roll,
While white-robed Angels sweetly sing
To sooth the hero's soul.

SEEDS, &c. &c.

Joseph. P. Casey, Seedsman,

NO. 2, HANOVER STREET,

(*Next to Barnum's, late Gadsby's*)

HAS FOR SALE

400 Varieties of GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

And will be supplied during the Summer with handsome Plants, in and out of Pots,

HE HAS FOR SABE THE FOLLOWING USEFUL

Agricultural Grass Seeds,

Far superior to Timothy or Red Clover.

Every Farmer should avail himself of the present opportunity in procuring some of each of them.

Saint Foin, called Lupinella or Holy Hay
New French La'Lucern, or French Clover
Burnett, or Pimpernell, a very early Grass
Broad Leafed White Dutch Clover for pasture or laying down Meadows or Grass Plots
Chicory or Succory, or Perennial Endive

Renold's Turnip Rooted Cabbage above Ground
Rape, or Cole Seed which produces a fine Green Spring Food for Cattle, a variety of Cabbage
Hanover Kale,
20 varieties of Cabbage Seed, early and late Red, White, Green, and Yellow.

True Transplanted Yellow Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip, which will not start if sown at an early period
American saved Ruta Baga at half price
Bullock, Scarbrick, and Globe Turnip
Yellow, Red, and White Norfolk do.
Heligoland Beans, one of the best Beans for growing on a poor soil, and will bear Heat, Cold, and Drought, and Improve the Land
Extra Fine Ridge Cucumber of sorts
Russia Matts
English Boiling Peas
Ditto Superfine Mustard
Canary, Hemp, Coriander, and Carraway Seeds

GARDEN TOOLS OF SORTS,

Rakes 12 sizes—Hoes of sorts, 12 sizes Patent—English Spades, 4 sizes—Garden Shears, 4 do.—Sheep Patent and Common do.—Edging Irons, 3 sizes—Tommy Hawks—Garden Scoop Trowels for Ruta Baga—Edge Rills—Pruning Knives, and Saws—Patent Grass Scythes and Hooks—Hay Rakes—Oak chests of Garden and Pruning Tools—Turnip Drills, and Corn Planters—Handles for Garden Tools made of a particular sort of Wood, which will not blister the hands of those who use them.

A few superior works on Botany and Agriculture, with coloured Plates beautifully executed, to be sold at reduced Prices.

In order to obviate any difficulty attending Imported Seeds, Casey has had his Seeds imported in Casks lined with Tin, and the Packages covered with Oil Paper, as a protection from Bilge water.

Casey will have published in a short time a Catalogue of all his Seeds, Roots, and Plants, with the Generic specific, and common names annexed, time of sowing and planting, whether annual, biennial, or perennial; culinary or physical; when first known, when they flower. For the use of such Ladies, Gentlemen, and Gardeners, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the plants they cultivate, to which will be added a table of the Linnean system of botany, with orders and examples.

☞ Plants, seeds, and roots, bought or exchanged (Cabbage and Turnips excepted) any person having a Green house or Hot house to dispose of, will hear of a purchaser.

Samples of his seeds to be seen growing in pots which proves their goodness.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.